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LACK OF SEA-GOING ACCOMMODATIONS.

Too many people clamor to go to the mainland from here during the busy season and are given no chance, to enable those who point to vacant berths during the dull season to deceive the public by such statistics. The facts as they stand are known to the Promotion Committee, to the hotels and to the friends of complaining tourists. They were known to the Congressmen who came here two years ago, one of whom had to pay a fine of $200, to reach the mainland on the only passing eastbound vessel, a liner which ought to have been wide open to him and which was only half-filled. They were also known to Secretary Straus and his party, who had to pay a fine of $1000 to leave here when their time came to go, because their only recourse was an interdicted foreign bottom. In view of these facts and hundreds like them, it is mere, witless mendacity to insist that there are always enough eastbound accommodations from here. When the season has a slack month or two, some berths may, indeed, go empty; but it is not true of those long periods in every year when Honolulu is making its strongest bid for tourists.

Viewed at the San Francisco end, the situation is also very bad even when there are berths to be booked. Time and again we hear of groups of tourists who, attracted by the promotion or other literature, want to come here but will not take passage because they can not be assured of a return trip by any eastbound passenger steamer which may have accommodations. These folks will not take the chances of long delay in this port. People have made this complaint time and again to the Promotion Committee, and that body is well aware that Honolulu has been deprived of a considerable revenue by the application of the coastwise laws. So is everybody else so aware, including those who are trying to deceive Honolulans about the actual steamship situation.

Those who want the adverse condition to stay as it is, talk about "building up the American merchant marine," by excluding foreign bottoms from the local trade. That would be a sufficient excuse if there were any adequate signs of such construction. But only one new vessel is promised and there is no assurance that, when it comes, it will not displace one of the same line. For nearly a decade the coastwise laws have been in force here, and yet one of the American companies doing business between Honolulu and San Francisco, has tied up its three finest steamers during that time and given Honolulu the use of a smaller and older one. So long as those passenger vessels are dismantled at Port Costa we shall not look for any larger building program from their owners. The whole thing—the tying up of ships, the denial of adequate service, the exclusion of foreign vessels—looks like the creation of a monopoly; a decision to keep steamship accommodations under the demand rather than equal to it or beyond it; a device to force expenses down and business up, which has been made very familiar to the public during the past few years by the shutting off of some industrial facilities so as to keep others of the same kind going at high pressure under a reduced scale of outlay.

"Patriotism" is a mantle, which, like charity, covers an immense amount of humbug. It was invoked against the Relief bill which President Roosevelt and his cabinet favored and which would have passed Congress but for the tricks of a steamship trust which has given the North Pacific the worst service known to the deep waters of the globe and also the highest priced. Far from being an unpatriotic measure, the Relief bill was intended to force the trust to build more ships and better ones; and this is what the monopoly objected to. The bill provided for its own demise whenever the American lines should give adequate facilities; but those lines did not want to meet the conditions, and if left to themselves are not likely to.

This journal agrees with the Honolulu business men, who, after a fair discussion of the subject, voted overwhelmingly in a public meeting and by postal card, in favor of relief, that the fight for coastwise exemption should be resumed next winter. It is a cause which spells success for the promotion movement, for the homestead movement and for all the agencies of community growth and progress.

WAR ITS OWN ANTIDOTE.

The vast expense of building Dreadnoughts and the peril to Dreadnoughts themselves from the development of airships, is beginning to inspire the friends of peace. Something must snap financially if the race for naval supremacy goes on; and what is the use of the race, even if it could be afforded, if the armor-clads are going to be at the mercy of aerial enemies? Speaking under this head, the London correspondent of The Tribune says:

> The pressure for Dreadnoughts is so great that David Lloyd-George and Winston Churchill may be forced to assent to measures which they have stoutly resisted. Even a man of peace like Robertson Nicoll, editor of a powerful Nonconformist British weekly, cries aloud for a great naval loan and laments a lack of courage in the Prime Minister; yet the experiments of the Wrights and Zeppelin are exposing Dreadnoughts to a terrible menace of a rain of dynamite from the sky, in addition to the ordinary risks of being blown up by submarine mines and torpedoes.
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> Experts predict that aeroplanes will soon be flying at the rate of sixty miles an hour with a load of 1500 pounds, and assert that a thousand at least can be turned out for what one Dreadnought will cost. When these dynamite scatterers swarm in the air the dangers of naval operations will be absolutely appalling, and the nations will be compelled to form a league of peace for common defence. Meanwhile, Dreadnoughts are demanded, eight at once, even if they are likely to become obsolete in five or ten years and money has to be borrowed to pay for them. Land reformers as well as economists are played with.

If governments would apply to themselves the common-sense policies they impose on their subjects, there would be no more war between nations. Centuries ago laws were framed to prohibit the settlement of private wrongs by private violence. Courts were established to deal with such matters equitably; and they stepped in between individual belligerents. It was a move toward civilization. Another such step would be the adoption on an international scale of precisely the same principle—the creation of a court for the settlement of all differences between nations, each organized country on the map providing enough land and sea police to enforce, if need be, the decrees of the tribunal. Such a policy would ordain justice, stop the waste of blood and treasure, put an end to conscription and turn the men now engaged in bearing arms—or the vaster number of them—into fields of peaceful enterprise, some of which, in the three almost virgin continents of Africa, Australia and South America, are peculiarly open and alluring.

War seems to be proving its own antidote. It is becoming so costly and destructive that it can not be afforded; and as all wars are due, primarily, to economic causes, the same causes may be trusted to put an end to them when they cease to pay.

WAR AND ARBITRATION.

One thing which indicates that wars are nearing an end because of their vast expense and destructiveness, is the fact that they have been growing fewer and shorter as their cost in blood and treasure has increased. There used to be ten and thirty year wars. In centuries previous to the nineteenth there was scarcely a time which did not witness international bloodshed. But since the appearance of the modern shell, the rapid-fire gun, extraordinary explosives, the breech-loading rifle, and the armored ship, nations have not cared to make war without grave cause and have done much to avoid the issue. Following the time of Napoleon, wars, though not few, have been fewer and not so prolonged as before; and the fact, since the Congress of Berlin and the conferences which decided questions of indemnity raised by the two Japanese wars, that the victor in an international conflict can no longer have the say about spoils, has removed one of war's strongest incentives. Now the airship adds to the terrors of military strife and to the economic objection to war which most appeals to the powerful and influential business classes. From such a state of things arbitration is the logical outcome. Already a court has been established for deciding the quarrels of nations and every little while its scope is enlarged.

LINCOLN AND LIMITED SUFFRAGE.

The day after the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth the Advertiser ventured to doubt his committal to a suffrage so broad as to include the unqualified and disqualified classes, whereupon it received the customary rebuke of the omniscient Star. What this paper had in mind as evidence of Mr. Lincoln's common-sense view of such matters, was a portion of his correspondence, not then in hand, but conclusive enough if it could be found. Lately a Boston correspondent of The Nation has supplied the lack and we are enabled to follow up a highly interesting postulate with the documents in point:

> In 1862, President Lincoln, addressing a deputation of negroes, said:
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> Even when you cease to be slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. . . . The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free, but on this broad continent not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you. I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact with which we have to deal.

Two years later, when a suggestion of negro citizenship had been made, Mr. Lincoln wrote his friend Governor Hahn, as follows:

> Now you are about to have a convention, which, among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in—as, for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks.

It is clear from this fact that President Lincoln had no faith in the policy of universal suffrage for the blacks. He did not conceive such suffrage to be possible, or at least feasible; and the most he had to offer along these lines was the suggestion that the "very intelligent"—meaning the intellectually qualified—and those who had earned special consideration by risking their lives for the preservation of the Union, should be granted the use of the elective franchise.

Despite much Fourth of July bombast to the contrary, the policy of confining the franchise to white men was the American one up to the period when the Republican party, as a means of holding the electoral vote of the South, passed the negro amendments to the Constitution. That this was a heinous error is now plain. Negro suffrage is practically dead in the South by force of unlawful devices; and the North lets the situation stay so, with its tacit approval, because it realizes that the rule of an unqualified or disqualified majority there would produce chaos. Because of this principle the whole nation draws a franchise color line against the yellow races and, with but few slight modifications, against the Indians. Insular exceptions in favor of races not white have been made, but these are not permitted to affect the vote on matters of national administration—a fact which is their best safeguard and which may be expected to preserve the rights now enjoyed by Hawaiians and Filipinos.

We are not indisposed to believe that, as time goes on, the franchise rights of white men not born in America and the rights of those born on the soil but without ability to meet educational tests, will have to be curtailed for the safety of the nation. It is conceded that where self-government has failed is in the cities, and that failure there is due, in the main to an uneducated or miseducated white foreign element. Most of the corrupt American bosses bear non-English names. We have been far too hospitable to the lowest classes of Europe for our own good; and no part of the country finds it out so soon as those places where the American nucleus has been outnumbered, if not submerged, by a flood of low-caste aliens. There is nothing visibly American but the names of streets and the authority of statutes in the districts congested by Italian lazzaroni, Hungarian and Russian Jews and Scandinavians; and, judging from the tenacity of the French language and customs in New Orleans and eastern Canada and of the Spanish language and customs in New Mexico, there never will be. Children born and reared in such communities cannot be American except in the dangerous right to vote as their alien mood may direct. Heaven forbid that such conditions should ever arise in Hawaii, for if they should, white men and Hawaiians alike would be borne down some day by force of alien voting numbers—by voters no less alien because of having been born here.

NOT THE RIGHT PERSPECTIVE.

"Californians," said former Secretary Root in a recent address, "cannot get it into their heads that Japan is a great nation of gentlemen, of soldiers, of scholars and scientists, of statesmen; a nation worthy of challenging and receiving the respect, the homage and the honor of mankind."

Perhaps Californians are not wholly to blame. They do not see much of Japan's best people and judge the nation by its familiar emigrants, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. Under such a test Americans would find few admirers abroad; but it is about the only test which the old settlers of the United States, as a class, have a chance to apply to the foreigner who settles among them. For decades an Irishman, to the average Yankee, was the clodhopper of the comic weekly, yet when a New Englander visited the green isle he found ladies and gentlemen, nobles and prelates and a fine, hospitable middle class. These typical people do not often emigrate; they have no need to leave home; and when they travel for pleasure they rarely visit the States. They are little known there; the Irish type is unjustly judged by the ditch-digger, the bartender and the policeman. There are millions of people on the mainland who can hardly persuade themselves that an Italian gentleman exists, yet Italy is the most thoroughbred land, socially, to be found in Europe. The trouble is it sends us only its lazzaroni, its organ-grinders, its thieves; and we make from these a hasty generalization as to the character of the whole people. Even the Germans have suffered from this state of things. Indeed every nation sending emigrants to America has been measured in some degree by the faults of its lowest classes.

That is the mistake California has made about Japan; and it is the same mistake Japan might labor under about America if she had never seen any but our native-born folk from coal mines, lumber camps, canal boats, the slums of cities and the "poor white" districts of the West and South.

ROOSEVELT AND JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

The editorial deliverances of Mr. Roosevelt have not been wholly admirable, either in manner or matter; and his late leader about the Japanese, hinting as it does the possibility of an exclusion law, will be likely to breed a suspicion at Tokio of the intent of the American people which is not justified by their real attitude towards Japanese labor.

There is no evidence East or South or in the Middle West of any opposition to cheap and reliable labor from anywhere. It is a boon which, in those sections, is increasingly hard to get. Rural New York alone could find work for half a million coolies; the Middle West could utilize two or three millions of them; the South would find them useful in her cotton and rice fields, to take the place of the negroes who are flocking to the towns. Regarding coolies as an element that would not, to any great degree, affix itself to the permanent population, but which would expedite the work that makes the wealth of the employer, we believe that the vast majority of American employers of unskilled labor would be better pleased to get them than more of the laborers that come from some of the decaying Latin countries.

Where, then, would a Japanese exclusion law find the support which is to be predicated of Mr. Roosevelt's unguarded utterance? Only from the Pacific slope, which has little influence in Congress, and from the labor unions, which are beginning to have less. We do not call this much of a basis for an exclusion law which would alienate a powerful nation and a useful friend and open a pandora box of international woes.

> Even with his (Lincoln's) career closed for half a century and all the records and anecdotes studied, it is still claimed that his emancipation proclamation, which earned for him the title of the "Great Emancipator," was a military measure rather than an act of political, economic or moral policy—it was a strategic blow at the Confederacy. It was a part of the war.—Star.

If it was "part of the war," "a strategic blow at the Confederacy," it must have been a military measure, just as the critics say. And so it was. Lincoln had already explained the thing to Horace Greeley when he said that his sole object was to preserve the Union and he should do so without regard to the effect on slavery. He was ready, he said, to free all or none or free some and leave others enslaved. It is well to remember, in looking for the exact facts of history that Lincoln was known to the Abolitionists, up to the time when military necessity compelled emancipation, as the "slave-hound of Illinois." He was not that; neither was he a mere moralist on the slavery question.

When the Congressmen come, will be a good time to begin the next campaign for the relief bill and do something for the subsidy measure besides.

CHEAP SUMMER OUTINGS.

It is surprising that people do not take advantage of cheaper ways to get summer outings than have so far been developed here. At resorts on the Coast, tent cities along the beaches are as common as they are delightful—communities with board floor tents, a co-operative or other eating place and a primitive, open air way of living which is both healthful and cheap. There is never any trouble in getting supplies for such places and the results are very enjoyable. Tent villages of this sort could easily be set up on vacant ground in Pearl City, on the beach beyond Diamond Head, near Kaimuki or in near-by valleys.

Many people would go into the mountains summers but for the cost of shelter there. Land could, we suppose, be cheaply rented for a season from the government and tents put up or portable cottages erected. These cottages are made of paper such as is used in making car wheels and cost about $250 in California for one of three rooms. They come in pieces, each marked as per an accompanying chart and may be set up in a day—cottages with windows, closets, swinging doors and all the usual conveniences. A man owning one could place it in a new location every season if he wished and it would be a delightful country place for himself and his family. It is not necessary, as so many Honolulans seem to think, to spend some thousands of dollars to secure a summer home.

The houseboat is a neglected luxury. We only know of one at Pearl Harbor, where there ought to be a flotilla of them. It is vastly cheaper to build a houseboat and moor it in untaxed waters than to buy a shore place and build a home.

The Secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has about lost hope of getting a steamer line started between San Pedro and Honolulu. Readers of the Advertiser know that there was never very much to justify expectations in that quarter, because neither port demands much of the products represented by the other. As for a passenger trade, Los Angeles has no desire to build it up, at the expense of its own tourist income, for this city; and Honolulu would naturally divide its passenger business with existing lines. We think there will be a lapse of many years before a Los Angeles-Honolulu steamship project can be seriously taken up at either end of the discussion.

The Shah of Persia, observing Abdul Hamid's ill-starred encounter with the Constitutional party, has summoned a national assembly and ordered a general election under the organic law which, not long ago, he was trampling under foot. Whether he has acted in time to head off the popular uprising which, in view of the Turkish object-lesson, was to have been feared, remains to be seen. Judging from various examples in history, a sovereign who only attempts to placate the people after they have learned how to overthrow him, gets a short shrift.

The Advertiser carries, this morning, a very full account of the fighting in Constantinople, the surrender of the Sultan's palace and the deposition and imprisonment of that ill-starred sovereign. The story is deeply interesting, which is apology enough for the space given to it. The thoroughness of the work done by the Young Turks shows that the Sultan had but a feeble conception of their numbers and strength when he instigated the attack on the Parliament and liberal ministry a short time ago.

The Queen's Hospital people are not to be blamed for their failure to find the fracture in McGannon's skull when Dr. McDonald, the experienced surgeon who conducted the post mortem next day could only discover it by laying back the scalp. It is not expected that the hospital surgeons will cut a casual patient open to find whether he is badly hurt or not when the indications are the other way. If they did anything like that the resulting howl would echo from the surrounding peaks.

For a hundred years or more, Lourenco Marquez—there are various ways of spelling it—was known as the most unhealthful port in Africa. It lies on a plain at the base of wet mountains and is surrounded and penetrated by swamps. A short time ago a mosquito crusade was begun there. Stagnant water was drained or oiled and eucalyptus trees, the growths which helped redeem the malarious campagna, near Rome, were freely planted. The result is that Lourenco Marquez has become reasonably healthy.

The coast visit of the two Japanese training ships is the return call of courtesy, to the duties of which more vessels would have been assigned but for the need, at all times in the Far East, of keeping the fighting lines as intact as possible. The American government would have been glad to welcome a larger squadron, but it is showing the small one that, whatever local agitations there may be against Japanese, the sentiment of the nation toward Japan is friendly and hospitable.

> If the Shah of Persia had only heard of Government by Commission he would undoubtedly have adopted that plan instead of constitutional government.—Bulletin.

The discovery that government by commission is unconstitutional ought to be wired at once to Washington, DesMoines, Houston, Galveston, San Diego and half a score of other American cities that are thriving under it.

The tattered old bogy, the fear that California will do something against Hawaii in Congress if we seek relief from her steamship monopolies, is again led out. As Hawaii gives California a ten million dollar trade, which it can transfer to the Sound country if it wishes to, the least said about California's "hostility" the better. That State would concede almost anything to this Territory rather than break with it commercially.

> Is it not good business and good sense for Honolulu to put its port in such shape as to cordially welcome ships from all parts of the world?—Bulletin.

Oh, certainly! And then deny them the right to carry passengers or freight from here to the places where the greater consignments of both are going.

The Mayor, by proclamation, urges the observance of Mothers' Day. The plan he outlines is a marked improvement over his own fashion of observing Grandmothers' day. No teeth are to be hammered out this time.

If the wheat loaf becomes too dear to eat, there may be a chance for the hapless restaurant-diner to get hold of some good, old-fashioned, hot corn bread. There is no great loss without some small gain.

The pictures of the new Sultan indicate that the young Turks have got just the kind of a ruler who will stand being ruled.

NEWS CONDENSATIONS FROM LATE COAST FILES

Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale is ill.

There is a large Japanese influx to Chicago.

A 35-story hotel is to be built in New York.

More submarines are being sent to the Philippines.

An official trust is said to protect vice in Chicago.

Lady Cunard, formerly of San Francisco, is seriously ill.

Squirrels are working havoc in Oregon and Idaho grain.

The famous Hotel Metropole in New York has been demolished.

Wilbur Wright has sold the Italian rights to his airship for $200,000.

Nat Goodwin has bought a large orange grove in Southern California.

The Los Angeles chief of police is paying in checks for presents sent him.

Harriman plans a billion dollar corporation to control 12,000 miles of railroads.

High school students in California will resist the new State law against fraternities.

Archbishop Matheson of Rupert's Land diocese has been made primate of all Canada.